

REMARKS

Claims 4, 5, and 17-22 are pending in the application. New claims 17-22 have been added. New dependent claim 17 recites the subject matter of claim 4, as amended in the amendment dated August 5, 2005, as well as further reciting that at least one wheel is operably attached to each of the lateral chassis portions. New dependent claim 18 recites the subject matter of claim 4 and that at least a pair of the wheels are operably attached to the first lateral chassis portion. New independent claim 19 is similar to claim 4 but recites the relationship of the switch to the chassis portions in a different way. New claims 20-22 correspond to claims 5, 17 and 18 but depend from claim 19. Support for new claims 17-22 are found at least in the original drawings, for example, Figs. 3 and/or 4. No new matter has been added by the amendment.

It is noted that in the Office Action dated September 8, 2005, claims 6-16 were indicated as pending in the application, and were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). However, it is respectfully further noted that in the Amendment After Final Rejection filed on August 5, 2005, claims 6-16 were cancelled, and were thus cancelled prior to the Office Action of September 8. As claims 6-16 are cancelled, rejection of these claims is moot, and will not be further addressed.

Claim Rejection – 35 U.S.C. § 102 – Claims 4 and 5

The Examiner has rejected claims 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0051488 (Tachau *et al.*, hereinafter “Tachau”). The Examiner asserts that Tachau discloses each and every feature recited in claims 4 and 5. The rejections of claims 4 and 5 are respectfully traversed.

Original Claim 1, incorporated by dependency into original claims 4 and 5, recites, *inter alia*:

...
at least one light source, the controller circuit being configured to selectively supply power to **illuminate the at least one light source in response to a signal** indicating the vehicle is performing a particular maneuver,
a **hinged, three part chassis** having a first longitudinal end and a second, opposing longitudinal end and including a central chassis portion having opposing first and second lateral sides,

a first lateral chassis portion pivotally coupled with the central chassis portion on the first lateral side of the central chassis portion, and

a second lateral chassis portion pivotally coupled to the central chassis portion on a second lateral side of the central chassis portion,

wherein the first and second lateral chassis portions are coupled so as to pivot with respect to the central chassis portion in a common plane, and

wherein **the signal is generated by a switch adapted to detect a position of at least one of the lateral chassis portions relative to the central chassis portion.** (emphasis added)

Tachau fails to disclose the feature of a hinged, three-part chassis including first and second lateral chassis portions pivotally coupled to a central chassis portion. Tachau discloses various embodiments including a toy airplane having wings which are rotatably coupled to a remainder of a wing module 1608A, which in turn fixedly connects to a core module 1602A. The Examiner has asserted that pod modules 1610A disclose first and second lateral chassis portions pivotally coupled with a central chassis portion 1620A (presumably, meaning core module 1602A). On the contrary, pod modules 1610A are not disclosed to pivot with respect to the core module 1602A. The wings (not numbered) pivotally connect to a remainder of wing modules 1608A. The wing modules 1608A are fixedly attached to either the pod modules 1610A or the core module 1602A. Tachau not disclose first and second **chassis** portions pivotally coupled to a central chassis portion, as is recited in claim 4. A “chassis” is “the frame and working parts (as of an automobile or electronic device) exclusive of the body or housing” (see Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate® Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, 2003, First Printing, page 209, copy attached). The wings of Tachau are not themselves and do not disclose first and second lateral chassis portions pivotally coupled to a central chassis. The wings of Tachau are disclosed to be unitary components (see, for example, Fig. 16A), and there is no disclosure of a “frame” upon which the wing outer body or housing is mounted.

Furthermore, Tachau also fails to disclose at least the feature of claim 1 of a light source controlled to illuminate in response to a signal generated by a switch adapted to detect a position of at least one lateral chassis portion. The light sources of Tachau are disclosed to be controlled based upon generation of a signal from a gyroscope or accelerometer, or upon optical detection

of simulated “gunfire”, or upon command from the remote control unit. The light sources of Tachau are not disclosed to be controlled based upon position of the wings argued by the Examiner to disclose the lateral chassis portions.

As Tachau fails to disclose each and every element of claim 4, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 4, and claim 5 depending therefrom, are not anticipated by Tachau, and request that rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn.

New Claims 17-22

Applicants have added new independent claim 19 and new dependent claims 17, 18, and 20-22. As noted above, support for new claims 17 and 18 is found at least in the original drawings, for example Fig. 3. Applicants submit that new claims 17 and 18 are allowable over the prior art of record. In particular, Tachau fails to disclose at least one wheel operably attached to each of the first and second lateral chassis portions or at least a pair of wheels operably attached to the first lateral chassis portion. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request allowance of new claims 17 - 18. Independent claim 19 calls for all of the elements of original claim 1 and the elements of original claim 4 but restates the relationship of the switch and the chassis portions based upon the disclosure of original Fig. 4. New claims 20-22 correspond to claims 5, 17 and 18 but depend from new claim 19. As noted above, each calls for an additional element or elements not taught or disclosed or suggested by Tachau.

CONCLUSION


In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application, including claims 4, 5, and 17-22, is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Charolais \sha-rə-'lā\ *n* [Charolais, district in eastern France] (1893) a breed of large white cattle developed in France and used primarily for beef and crossbreeding

Charon \ker-ən, -ən\ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Charōn*] (1513) a son of Erebus in Greek mythology ferries the souls of the dead over the Styx

Charpoy \chär-'pöi\ *n*, *pl* **charpoys** [Hindi *chārpāi* & Urdu *chārpāi*] a bed used esp. in India consisting of a frame strung with tapes or ropes

Charte \chär\ *n* [MF *charte*, fr. L. *charta* piece of papyrus, document — *CHART*] (1571) 1: MAP: as **a**: an outline map exhibiting (as climatic or magnetic variations) in its geographical aspect **b**: a map for the use of navigators 2 **a**: a sheet giving information in tabular form **b**: GRAPH **c**: DIAGRAM **d**: a sheet of paper used for recording information **e**: a record of medical information about a patient **f**: a listing by rank (as of an army) **g**: usu. used in pl. (number one on the ~s — Tim Cahill) 3: a formal arrangement; also: a part in such an arrangement

Chart (1842) 1: to lay out a plan for (~ a course) 2: to make a chart of (~ the coastline) 3: CHRONICLE (the book ~s the life of his) ~ *vi*: to be ranked on a chart (the song ~ed for months)

Charta \chär-'tär\ *n* [ME *chartre*, fr. AF, fr. ML *chartula*, fr. L, dim. of *charta*] (13c) 1: a written instrument or contract (as a deed) executed in form 2 **a**: a grant or guarantee of rights, franchises, or privileges from the sovereign power of a state or country **b**: a written instrument that creates and defines the franchises of a city, educational institution, or corporation **c**: CONSTITUTION 3: a written instrument from the authorities of a society creating a lodge or branch 4: a privilege, immunity, or exemption 5: a mercantile lease of a ship 6: some principal part of it 6: a charter travel arrangement

Charter (15c) 1 **a**: to establish, enable, or convey by charter **b** *Brit* *adjective* (a ~ed mechanical engineer) 2: to hire, rent, or lease for exclusive and temporary use (~ed a boat for deep-sea fishing)

Charter \chär-'tär\ *n* (1922) 1: of, relating to, or being a travel arrangement in which transportation (as a bus or plane) is hired by and for one specific group of people (a ~ flight)

Chartered accountant *n* (1855) *Brit*: a member of a chartered institution of accountants

Charter member *n* (ca. 1909) an original member of a group (as a society or corporation) — **charter membership** *n*

Charter school *n* (1992) a tax-supported school established by a charter between a granting body (as a school board) and an outside group of teachers and parents) which operates the school without most local and state educational regulations so as to achieve set goals

Charter \chär-'ti-zəm\ *n* [ML *charta* charter, fr. L, document] (1839) the principles and practices of a body of 19th century English political reformers advocating better social and industrial conditions for the working classes — **Char-tist** \chär-'tis-t\ *n* or *adj*

Chartist \chär-'tis-t\ *n* (1919) 1: an analyst of market action whose predictions of market courses are based on study of graphic presentations of past market performance 2: CARTOGRAPHER

Chartreuse \shär-'trüz, -'trüs\ *n* [Chartrreuse] (1884) a variable color ranging a brilliant yellow green

Chartreuse *trademark* — used for a usu. green or yellow liqueur

Char-tu-lar-y \kär-'chä-'ler-ē\ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies [ML *chartularium*] (1571)

Char-tu-lar-y \chär-'wü-mən\ *n* [chare + woman] (1596) a cleaning woman esp. in a large building

Char \cher-'ē\ *adj* **char-ier**, -est [ME, sorrowful, dear, fr. OE *cearig* sorrowful, fr. *caru* sorrow — more at CARE] (15c) 1 *archaic*: DEAR, SORROWFUL 2: discreetly cautious; as **a**: hesitant and vigilant about dangers and risks **b**: slow to grant, accept, or expend (a person very ~ of compliments) *syn* see CAUTIOUS — **char-ly** \cher-'ē\ *adv* **char-ly** \kär-'rib-das also shä- or chä-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] (1511) a whirlwind off the coast of Sicily personified in Greek mythology as a female monster — compare SCYLLA

Chase \chäs\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *chace*, fr. *chacer*] (13c) 1 **a**: the hunting of wild animals — used with **the** **b**: the act of chasing: PURSUIT **c**: an earnest or frenzied seeking after something desired 2: something pursued: QUARRY 3: a tract of unenclosed land used as a game preserve 4: STEEPCHASE 1 5: a sequence (as in a movie) in which characters pursue one another

Chase *vb* **chased**; **chas-ing** [ME, fr. AF *chacer*, fr. VL **captiare* — more at CATCH] *vi* (14c) 1 **a**: to follow rapidly: PURSUE **b**: HUNT **c**: to follow regularly or persistently with the intention of attracting or capturing 2 *obs*: HARASS 3: to seek out — often used with **down** (de-chasing down clues) 4: to cause to depart or flee: DRIVE (~ the dog out of the garden) 5: to cause the removal of (a baseball pitcher) by a batting rally 6: to swing at (a baseball pitched out of the strike zone) ~ *vi* 1: to chase an animal, person, or thing (~ after material possessions) 2: RUSH, HASTEN (~ chased all over town looking for a place to stay)

Chase *vb* CHASE, PURSUE, FOLLOW, TRAIL mean to go after or on the track of something or someone. CHASE implies going swiftly after and trying to overtake something fleeing or running (a dog chasing a cat). PURSUE suggests a continuing effort to overtake, reach, or attain (~ pursued the criminal through narrow streets). FOLLOW puts less emphasis on speed or intent to overtake (~ friends followed me home in their pickup). TRAIL may stress a following of tracks or traces rather than a visible object (~ trailed a suspect across the country).

Chase *vb* **chased**; **chas-ing** [ME, modif. of AF *enchaser* to set] (15c) 1: to ornament (metal) by indenting with a hammer and tools with a cutting edge **b**: to make by such indentation **c**: to set with gems 2 **a**: GROOVE, INDENT **b**: to cut (a thread) with a chaser

Chase *n* [F *chase* eye of a needle, fr. LL *capsus* enclosed space, alter. of L *capsa* box — more at CASE] (1611) 1: GROOVE, FURROW 2: the

chas-er \chä-'sär\ *n* (13c) 1: one that chases 2: a mild drink (as beer) taken after hard liquor

Chaser *n* (1707) 1: a skilled worker who produces ornamental chasing 2: a tool for cutting screw threads

Chasid or **Chasid** *n*, *pl* **Chasidim** or **Chasidim** var of HASID

Chasm \ka-'zəm\ *n* [L *chasma*, fr. Gk; akin to L *hiare* to yawn — more at YAWN] (1596) 1: a deep cleft in the surface of a planet (as the earth) 2: a marked division, separation, or difference

Chas-sé \sha-'sä\ *vi* **chas-séd**; **chas-sé-ing** (1803) 1: to make a chassé 2: SASHAY

Chassé *n* [F, fr. pp. of *chasser* to chase] (1828) a sliding dance step resembling the galop

Chasse-pot \shäs-'pö, 'sha-'sö\ *n* [F, fr. Antoine A. Chassepot †1905 Fr. inventor] (1869) a bolt-action rifle firing a paper cartridge

Chas-seur \sha-'sör\ *n* [F, fr. OF *chaceur*, fr. *chacier* to hunt, chase, fr. VL **captiare* — more at CATCH] (1795) 1: HUNTER, HUNTSMAN 2: one of a body of light cavalry or infantry trained for rapid maneuvering 3: a liveried attendant: FOOTMAN

Chas-sis \chä-'sē, 'sha-'sē also 'chä-'säs\ *n*, *pl* **chas-sis** \-sēz\ [F *chassis*, fr. MF *chaciz*, fr. *chasse*] (ca. 1864) the supporting frame of a structure (as an automobile or television); also: the frame and working parts (as of an automobile or electronic device) exclusive of the body or housing

Chaste \chäst\ *adj* **chast-er**; **chast-est** [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *castus* pure] (13c) 1: innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse 2: CELIBATE 3: pure in thought and act: MODEST 4 **a**: severely simple in design or execution: AUSTERE (~ classicism) **b**: CLEAN, SPOTLESS — **chaste-ly** *adv* — **chaste-ness** \chäs-(t)-nəs\ *n*

syn CHASTE, PURE, MODEST, DECENT mean free from all taint of what is lewd or salacious. CHASTE primarily implies a refraining from acts or even thoughts or desires that are not virginal or not sanctioned by marriage vows (they maintained chaste relations). PURE differs from CHASTE in implying innocence and absence of temptation rather than control of one's impulses and actions (the pure of heart). MODEST and DECENT apply esp. to deportment and dress as outward signs of inward chastity or purity (preferred more modest swimsuits) (decent people didn't go to such movies).

Chas-ten \chä-'sən\ *vi* **chas-tened**; **chas-ten-ing** \chäs-'nin, 'chä-'s-n-in\ [alter. of obs. E *chaste* to chasten, fr. ME, fr. AF *chastier*, fr. L *castigare*, fr. *castus* + *igare* (fr. *agere* to drive) — more at ACT] (13c) 1: to correct by punishment or suffering: DISCIPLINE; also: PURIFY 2 **a**: to prune (as a work or style of art) of excess, pretense, or falsity: RE-FINE **b**: to cause to be more humble or restrained: SUBDUCE *syn* see PUNISH — **chas-ten-er** \chäs-'när, 'chä-'s-n-är\ *n*

Chas-tise \chäs-'tiz\ *vi* **chas-tised**; **chas-tis-ing** [ME *chastisen*, alter. of *chasten*] (14c) 1: to inflict punishment on (as by whipping) 2: to censure severely: CASTIGATE 3 *archaic*: CHASTEN 2 *syn* see PUNISH — **chas-tise-ment** \chäs-'tiz-mənt also 'chäs-'təz-\ *n* — **chas-tis-er** \chäs-'ti-zər\ *n*

Chas-tity \chäs-'ti-tē\ *n* (13c) 1: the quality or state of being chaste: as **a**: abstinence from unlawful sexual intercourse **b**: abstinence from all sexual intercourse **c**: purity in conduct and intention **d**: restraint and simplicity in design or expression 2: personal integrity

Chastity belt *n* (1931) a belt device (as of medieval times) designed to prevent sexual intercourse on the part of the woman wearing it

Cha-su-ble \chä-'zə-bəl, -zhə-, -sə-\ *n* [ME *chesible*, fr. AF *chesible*, *chasuble*, fr. LL *casubla* hooded garment] (14c) 1: a sleeveless outer vestment worn by the officiating priest at mass

Chat \chät\ *vb* **chat-ted**; **chat-ting** [ME *chatten*, short for *chatteren*] *vi* (15c) 1: CHATTER, PRATTLE 2 **a**: to talk in an informal or familiar manner **b**: to take part in an online discussion in a chat room ~ *vi*, *chiefly Brit*: to talk to; esp.: to talk lightly, glibly, or flirtatiously with — often used with **up**

Chat *n* (1530) 1: Idle small talk 2: CHATTER 2: light informal or familiar talk; esp.: CONVERSATION 3 [imit.] any of several songbirds (as of the genera *Cercomela*, *Granatellus*, or *Icteria*) 4: online discussion in a chat room; also: an instance of such discussion (participate in computer ~s)

Châ-teau \shä-'tō\ *n*, *pl* **châ-teaus** \-'tōz\ or **châ-teaux** \-'tō(z)\ [F, fr. OF *chastel*, L *castellum* fortress] (1720) 1: a feudal castle or fortress in France 2: a large country house: MANSION 3: a French vineyard estate

Châteaubri-and \shä-'tō-brē-'ä\ *n*, often *cap* [François René de Châteaubriand] (1877) a large tenderloin steak usu. grilled or broiled and served with a sauce (as béarnaise)

Chat-e-lain \shä-'tə-län\ *n* [ME *chateleyn*, fr. MF *châtelaine*, fr. OF *chastelein*, *castelain*] (15c): CASTELLAN

Chat-e-laine \shä-'tə-län\ *n* [F *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain*] (1845) 1 **a**: the wife of a castellan: the mistress of a château **b**: the mistress of a household or of a large establishment 2: a clasp or hook for a watch, purse, or bunch of keys

Cha-toy-ance \shä-'tōi-ən(t)s\ *n* (1910): CHATOYANCY

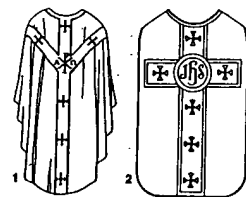
Cha-toy-an-cy \-ən(t)-sē\ *n* (1894) the quality or state of being chatoyant

Cha-toy-ant \shä-'tōi-ənt\ *adj* [F, fr. pp. of *chatoyer* to shine like a cat's eyes] (1816) having a changeable luster or color with an undulating narrow band of white light (~ gem)

Chatoyant *n* (ca. 1828) a chatoyant gem

Chat room *n* (1986) a real-time online interactive discussion group

Chat show *n* (1969) *chiefly Brit*: TALK SHOW



chasuble: 1 Gothic, 2 fiddleback